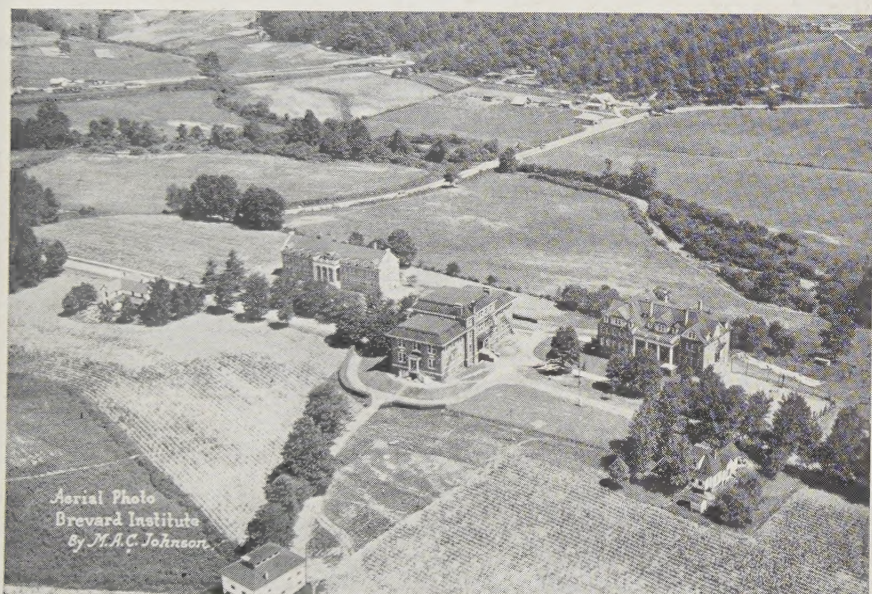


Christian Education Magazine



Aerial Photo
Brevard Institute
By M.A.C. Johnson

PLANT OF BREVARD COLLEGE, BREVARD, N. C.

*College Survey and General
Promotional Number*

JANUARY, 1934

A CLARION CALL

(Introduced by Dr. J. H. Reynolds, President of Hendrix College, and unanimously adopted by the Educational Council in session in Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1933.)

WE, the members of the Educational Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, hereby memorialize the General Conference to give special consideration to the distressed condition of the colleges of our Church, and to find ways and means calculated to afford relief. The quadrennium soon to close has witnessed the death of several, and unless aid is forthcoming, the next few years will witness the funeral of many more which are essential to the life of the Church.

We call upon the General Conference to make a special study of the situation, and among other means of relief to issue to the Church a clarion call setting forth the supreme crisis which the Church itself is facing in this critical condition of her colleges, the big stake which the Church has in them, and the fatal blow to all of her activities that the loss of vitality or life of these institutions is certain to bring.

Moreover, we strongly urge that the General Conference lay a mandate upon the annual conferences to find and foster plans that will establish a strong spiritual bond between the local congregation and the college, will build the college into the affections of our young people, will lay the claims of this vital institution upon the enlightened consciences of our people, and will bring our whole constituency to see the absolute necessity of the college, not only to the Church itself, but to our whole social order in this supreme hour of stress and strain.

Christian Education Magazine

BOYD M. McKEOWN, Editor

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Number 1

Some Challenges Sounded by Recent Surveys

FROM the half dozen state-wide surveys of Methodist colleges in which the Department of Schools and Colleges has recently co-operated there have emerged certain findings which are of more than ordinary significance. These have included, among other things, enrolment trends, financial and religious data, and information concerning the relationship of the college studied to the local church and to their respective annual conferences. Though we believe these data to be sufficiently scientific to warrant certain sweeping generalizations, it is not so much to findings and trends as to certain challenges which some have seen emerging from these surveys that attention is here invited.

Such persons point out, first, that these survey reports challenge us to maintain, through the schools and colleges of the Church, the same high intellectual and religious service which these institutions have rendered in the past. The surveys reveal, they say, a continuing need for the distinctive contribution which the Christian college alone can make. They confront us very vividly with the fact that we must continue to look to the schools of our Church to produce the Church's leaders, both lay and clerical. It is very generally conceded that these leaders in former years were the products of the Church college, but figures here assembled in these studies and restricted to young people coming out of college within the last decade tend to indicate that the Church is as dependent on its own schools today for the development of its leaders as it has ever been.

Second, some read in the reports a challenge to us to face and be governed by some very significant and unquestioned facts. These facts, for example, have to do with the Church's limitations and bid us recognize the impossibility of adequately supporting as many colleges today and in the future as the Church has attempted to maintain in the past. Limited financial resources coupled with constantly heightening educational standards and the consequent costs of educational work have well-nigh brought our educational program to an impasse.

The survey reports have also served to make clear the duty of the Church to maintain only such schools as can be maintained upon the highest academic level. This means that all schools operated by the Church in the future must be members of a regional accrediting association. The Church must recognize that it is the trustee of the academic interests of its college

students, few of whom are in position to comprehend the significance of accreditation or of high standards of scholarship.

We are urged by the surveys to follow this train of logic through to its obvious conclusion. Since we cannot maintain our present number of schools on the necessary high level, we are challenged to summon the grace and courage required for a studied reduction of the present number of schools. One of the most natural processes for accomplishing this end and likewise one of the most commonly applied is that of merging or consolidating two or more weak and struggling colleges into one stronger and more strategically located institution. It is apparent from the findings of these surveys that only by some rather sharp reductions in the extent of our present college program can the Church continue to render the high service which the past has set as a precedent for us in the field of education.

It must not be expected of college mergers, however, that they will lighten the financial load upon the Church. Not greater ease for the Church but greater service to our youth is their purpose, and in reality even with a reduced program it will be necessary to find ways and means of providing better support for the schools that are retained. The recent falling off in the receipts of the colleges from the benevolences and other gifts and similar reductions in receipts from students and in endowment earnings, and in addition to these failing resources the weight of debts incurred in trying to maintain the present program, all constitute a formidable array of argument in favor of increased support for colleges.

Third, some feel that we are challenged by these surveys to seek a closer relationship between the local church and the Church college. Up to the present this relationship has been loose, poorly defined, and subject to wide variations. At its worst, it has sometimes amounted to a thinly veiled hostility, and, at its best, it has revolved about the enthusiastic personality of a pastor or some student worker attached to the local church. More often the relationship has depended on an interlocking personnel of students, faculty members, and members of the Board of Trustees. Usually the relationship has been accidental, whereas it should have been fundamental. If we are to accept the survey reports, there yet remains much for both the local church and the Church college to learn along lines of how they may reciprocate the services each receives from the other and along lines of how they may better co-operate in the furtherance of a unified program of Christian education.

If these surveys have in any appreciable manner served to sound such challenges as these to representative members of Southern Methodism, they have abundantly justified themselves.

B. M. M.

Brevard College

OUR cover presents an aerial view of the educational plant at Brevard, N. C., to be occupied in the summer of 1934 by Brevard College. These well-appointed buildings and grounds were formerly the home of Brevard Institute, a school operated for many years by the Woman's Missionary Council for the mountain boys and girls of that region. Brevard College, a school of junior college rank, comes into existence through a merger now in progress of Weaverville College, Weaverville, N. C., and Rutherford College, Rutherford College, N. C.

Policies of the Department of Schools and Colleges for the Quadrennium

W. M. ALEXANDER *

AFTER three and one-half years of our united program of Christian education we should be able to arrive at some just evaluation of its effectiveness. At the beginning of the quadrennium certain definite objectives were set up. Many of these



DR. W. M. ALEXANDER

have been satisfactorily realized, some are in process of being worked out, while a few have been modified or discarded as being impracticable under present conditions. There is no evidence, however, that the Church intends to abandon this approach to her educational task. The essential value and the adaptability of the present plan to the Church's needs seem to be unquestioned. A continuation of this attitude and spirit of oneness guarantees the success of our unified venture in this field. In this united program the Department of Schools and Colleges has been charged with definite responsibilities. To meet these, certain policies were formulated to guide us in the quadrennium's work. It is the purpose here briefly to pass under review some of these

major policies that we may observe how effectively they may or may not have achieved their objectives:

1. From the outset it has been the purpose of the Department to avoid developing in distinctive, bold relief the specific services for which it was responsible. On the contrary, it has sought to assist in developing a challenging, well-rounded program of Christian education by infusing into the whole process those essential elements which the colleges alone should and do contribute. While under the urgent pressure of local community and church needs there may have been the tendency to push the colleges off to the margin of consideration, it must not be forgotten that these institutions are also children of the Church entitled to a worthy share of the Church's interest and that their service to the cause of Christian education is many times greater than the number of colleges and college students might seem to indicate. Dr. Harvie Branscomb, in his address before the Educational Conference at Lake Junaluska last summer, aptly referred to the place which the colleges must have in our unified program in these words: "The leadership and direction of such a program will have to come primarily from the colleges of the Church."

2. Another policy of the Department has been that of assisting our college executives in developing a high sense of stewardship toward reaching and maintaining fully accredited standards of scholarship which at the same time are motivated by the very essence of the Christian religion. While it goes without saying that Church-related colleges should maintain academic standards second to none, they,

* Secretary, Department of Schools and Colleges, General Board of Christian Education.

above all others, are responsible for uniting "Knowledge and Vital Piety" in the educational process without apology or constitutional restriction. The recent breakdown of our social and economic systems has brought college leaders everywhere to serious thinking. A current periodical* which is widely read by religious leaders gives an analysis of the college situation which should be sobering to those institutions which make intellectual attainment, with paying jobs at the end, the supreme goal of education. The discovery that this is not enough has come with paralyzing force. On the other hand there is much in the analysis to hearten the supporters of our Church-related liberal arts colleges. The writer of the article referred to above takes the high ground that the value of colleges may be seriously questioned unless they give major attention to "personal integrity of character," "scholarship, with . . . trained judgment and balanced mentality," "culture" and "some honest experience of the spiritual." These ideals we have continued to stress with all possible vigor as the quadrennium has advanced.

3. With equal insistence the Department has continued to lift up the distinctive services which our Christian colleges must and do render. Their record in this regard can be pointed to with a commendable degree of satisfaction. The study of any edition of *Who's Who* discloses the fact at once that they produce their full share of the country's outstanding leadership. In the two Methodist Churches, North and South, Church colleges train wholly or in part about eighty per cent of their ministers. Recent surveys in the South show that our Methodist

colleges hold to active service in our local churches after college days are over about seventy per cent of our young people intrusted to them. This reveals a remarkably high degree of effectiveness. Significant words are these from a report of a Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning the influence of *religion* in the colleges of that denomination:

"We believe the influence of religion is more perfectly present in our Methodist educational institutions than in our local churches and that these institutions are furnishing our youth with much richer Christian influence and ampler Christian instruction than they received prior to entering these schools. It is this influence of religion that has humanized and vitalized these institutions and made possible the *stream of Christian leadership* they have sent forth. Its refining and quickening presence in these schools chiefly explains the confidence which the people have reposed in them as expressed by gifts of money and especially by the commitment to them of their sons and daughters. It is, too, this religious element in these schools that has made them such a leavening force in the total educational life of the nation. They have held American education from total secularization and are increasingly influencing it toward a Christian ideal." (*Christian Education*, November, 1931, pp. 104, 105.)

4. Major emphasis also has been given to college surveys. These have been carried forward with more or less of success in the conferences of eight of our Southern states. The Department is definitely committed to the policy of fewer and stronger colleges. In view of changing conditions and trends such a policy is the only defensible one.

* *The Christian Century*, December 20, 1933, "The End of the College Racket."

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Frankly the Church cannot and ought not longer to attempt to maintain its present number of colleges. Obvious difficulties are in the way of carrying out this policy, but progress can be made—in fact, is being made. To proceed longer without definite adherence to this policy means the endangering of the lives of certain schools which by every token should live, and the eking out of an existence for a time of some other schools whose service up to now has been honorable, but whose prolonged life can only bring embarrassment to the Church in its college program. Missouri and Arkansas have made remarkable strides in college mergers, and other states must profit by their example. The success of the venture in these states puts beyond all question the sanity and value of such a policy.

5. Another major policy coming with a new significance in our united program is that of more definitely relating our colleges and local churches in their mutual responsibilities. These agencies of the Church have stood too far apart. Our colleges have needed squarely to face this responsibility. So, also, have our local churches. And both of these agencies have been studying their responsibilities with conscientious care. Lack of space here makes possible only the mention of a few of these areas of mutual approach to our task. Some of these are bringing the colleges and local churches of an annual conference under the same Board of Christian Education, correlating more vitally college courses in religion with our leadership training curriculum, carrying on college promotion more effectively in our local churches through the regular Church school literature, and what perhaps is most significant of all (since our Church stands almost alone in this approach

to the problem), the attempt which we are making to keep our Methodist college students as definitely related as possible to the regular program of our local churches. As an aid in bringing this about, it is recommended that a "Campus-Local Church Relations Committee" be created in every college situation—Church, independent, and state. Under the advice and counsel of such a committee definite procedures may be worked out which should greatly help in identifying our college students more effectively with the local churches serving in these communities.

6. The Department also has endeavored to develop within the Church a stronger appreciation of what our colleges and their executive officers are doing in behalf of Christian education. At the present time our Church has invested in her universities and colleges something like \$103,000,000. These schools carry an indebtedness amounting to about six per cent of their total assets. Such a debt becomes a burden heavy enough, to be sure, but when it is remembered that our local churches and parsonages carry an indebtedness of something over ten per cent as compared to their total value, it becomes apparent that college finances have been rather conservatively managed. Mr. A. C. Marts, of Marts & Lundy, Inc., of New York, points out that only one out of every forty standard four-year colleges has closed because of finances. Over against this he states that one out of every twenty-two business and industrial concerns, and one out of every six banks, has failed.

With such a record of business management to the credit of our college executives the Church has every reason to intrust to the executives of these institutions their gifts

that their service so essential to the cause of Christian education may go forward in the most helpful way. The present quadrennium has been no time to promote money-raising campaigns for our colleges, but some way must and will be found for our Methodist people to provide the funds which our colleges need to enable them to continue their major contribution to the coming of the Kingdom of God.

Finally. While the following activities of the Department are not to be listed as major policies, they do indicate important phases of the program of Christian education which the Department staff has sought to promote:

1. The general supervision and promotion of about fifteen Pastors' Schools annually.

2. Co-operating in promoting and supervising about thirty Wesley Foundation programs throughout the Church.

3. The development of plans for standard Departments of Religion for our four-year and junior colleges.

4. The publication of the promotional organ of the Department, the bimonthly CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE.

5. Carrying on a Church-wide program of college visitation.

6. The promotion of about fourteen state-wide Methodist student conferences annually.

7. The promotion of annual College Day through CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE and the regular periodicals of the Church. Also, staff field service in some of the conferences.

8. Carrying forward the Quarterly Education Program through the regular literature of the Church.

9. Giving general supervision to the program of Life Service.

10. Developing certain courses

for our training curriculum and co-operating in the various types of Leadership Schools promoted by the General Board.

11. The staff has taken its share of the program of annual conference visitation each year. Also, it has co-operated in the annual Voluntary Kingdom Extension program.

12. Relationship is maintained with the colleges of other Churches through the Council of Church Boards.

13. With the advice and counsel of the General Secretary and Business Manager, the staff of the Department administers its loan fund for worthy students in our colleges.

14. During the quadrennium, the Secretary of the Department has served as Secretary of the Commission on Courses of Study. This work is largely finished and should be ready for publication at an early date.

Tennessee Conference to Study Its College Problems through Survey Microscope

IN accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Tennessee Conference Board of Christian Education a committee of five has been appointed to study carefully the educational institutions of the Conference and to seek answers to some half dozen specific questions referred to them by the Board. This Commission has arranged with the Department of Schools and Colleges to conduct a survey of the schools of the Conference, and it is probable that this part of the study will go forward during January and February. The Committee expects to report to the Board, submitting findings and recommendations early in the summer of 1934.

Annual Meeting of College Section of Educational Council

MAUD M. TURPIN

ALTHOUGH in attendance and program the College Section was outstanding, at the recent annual meeting of the Educational Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, December 4-7, it is probable that its best result lay in the hopeful note sounded for the future and in the plans formulated for expanding Church college interests. Through all of the discussions, resolutions, addresses, and conferences ran the thought that every bit of the available existing machinery of the Church must be set in motion to preserve and strengthen the Church's system of schools and colleges, and to strengthen as well the spiritual bonds between the church-controlled institution of learning and the local congregation.

Meetings within meetings were the order of the five-day annual session when this exponent of a unified program of religious education, the Educational Council, attracted to Nashville approximately 300 leaders in the field of religion and education.

In addition to joint meetings of the two sections as a General Educational Council, there were separate meetings of the Local Church and College sections, and these were further broken up into meetings of the various Associate Councils and other special groups, where every detail of the Church's great integrated program of Christian education, from cradle roll to college campus, was discussed by administrators and experts in the respective fields. In addition, the college men met at stated intervals with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which was in session concurrently in Nashville under the presidency of Dr. W. P. Few, President of Duke University.

Along with the ten Associate Councils the college and university officials met for the first time as an affiliate. Much good work was done in this group in laying the ground for emphasis on preservation of College Day in the Church calendar and in making plans for relating the Church college to its supporting local churches. Members of the group felt, however, that at least for the time being they could work as effectively within the College Section proper and therefore did not organize themselves into an Associate Council.

Throughout the session much was heard of the "Missouri Plan" and the example of Missouri Methodism in impressing upon its constituency the fact that the Christian college is the child of the Church and therefore must not be abandoned or neglected, bids fair to become the basis for a Church-wide effort to strengthen the case of the college in Southern Methodism.

Under the leadership of its officary, Dr. Charles C. Selecman, president, Dr. Lavens Thomas II, vice-president, and Boyd M. McKeown, secretary-treasurer, the meetings of the College Section were lively, informing, and inspiring. The general program of the College Section on Wednesday afternoon, December 6, covered a wide range of timely topics. Following the general plan of a major address and discussion by an appointed leader, this meeting marked a high point of excellence in the entire session, and brought to light several perplexing problems.

Dr. D. M. Key, president of Millsaps College (Jackson, Miss), in the opening address on "Shall the Student Bear a Larger Part of the Cost

of His College Education?" called attention to some of the greatest hindrances and also to some of the most greatly-to-be-desired goals in the college field. Dr. J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.), leading to the discussion on this subject, voiced the crying need for relief from competition marked by ruthless undercutting of tuition rates, by scholarship rackets, and by athletic subsidies which too frequently and generally make the way of the Church-controlled college one of sorrow and travail. No cure-all was suggested, but in the spirited discussion which followed evidence was not lacking

that in many sections a praiseworthy attempt is being made to combat this present evil. Other speakers and topics on the college program were: Dr. Walter D. Agnew, president of Woman's College of Alabama (Montgomery, Ala.), who talked on "Is the College Campus Too Exclusive in Its Attitudes?" Dr. W. W. Jackson, president Westmoorland College (San Antonio, Tex.), who followed as discussion leader; Dr. R. V. Bennett, president Kentucky-Wesleyan (Winchester, Ky.), "The Church College: Does It Compete with or Serve a Distinct Need Apart from Public Education?" President

(Continued on page 20)

Newly Elected Copresidents of Methodist Educational Council



DR. WALTER D. AGNEW
PRESIDENT, WOMAN'S COLLEGE
OF ALABAMA
PRESIDENT, COLLEGE SECTION



DR. LAVENS THOMAS II
PROF. OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
EMORY UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENT, LOCAL CHURCH
SECTION

College Day Enlarged to College Week in Missouri

ROBERT H. RUFF *

("Central College Week," begun a half dozen years ago and observed annually since with profit alike to the college and to Missouri Methodism, was enlarged this year by the introduction of a carefully planned program of preliminary cultivation. The "Missouri Plan," as it has come to be known, has attracted much attention throughout the Church and was the subject of much favorable comment and discussion at the recent meeting of the Educational Council. The total plan as carried out this year and which very appropriately enlists the co-operation of the Bishop, the Conference and General Boards of Christian Education, and the alumni, all in support of the program of the College, is briefly described by President Ruff below.—ED.)

AS a new project in publicity a series of eleven educational retreats was held in the three annual conferences in Missouri from November 15 to 24 for the purpose of acquainting the Southern Methodist people of the state with the story of the achievements and the problems now present in the task of operating a modern liberal arts college.

The Boards of Christian Education in the Missouri, the Southwest Missouri, and the St. Louis Conferences included in their reports to the 1933 conferences recommendations concerning the holding of these retreats. Dr. Robert H. Ruff, president of Central College, went before each Conference Board with the suggestion of the retreats as a means of acquainting the church people with the facts about their own, and only, institution of higher learning in the state. Each board readily authorized the arranging of the schedule by Dr. Ruff himself. Bishop Smith had previously agreed to give his time and energy to the project. Dr. W. M. Alexander, Secretary of the Department of Schools and Colleges

of the General Board of Christian Education, gladly accepted the invitation to appear on the program.

The schedule of places and time of meeting was arranged with the presiding elders. Strategic points accessible to one or more districts were selected and program arranged for each place. Some of the retreats were held in the evening, that being considered the most convenient time for certain groups to meet. Others were held at ten-thirty in the morning. Luncheon was provided by the host church for the retreats held during the day, and special dinners were provided in several places where night meetings were held.

A team of four speakers appeared on the programs of all the retreats. This was composed of Bishop A. Frank Smith, Dr. W. M. Alexander, President Robert H. Ruff, and E. E. Rich, Enrolment Secretary for the college. In addition to these Dr. Frank C. Tucker, Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, and the Rev. J. M. Shockley, chairmen of the three Conference Boards of Christian Education, spoke at the retreats held in their respective conferences. Dr. E. P. Puckett, dean of Central College, also spoke at several of the retreats.

The series of retreats was held as a preliminary feature of education in preparation for the observance of Central College Week, November 26 to December 3. During that week offerings were taken in as many of the local churches as possible following a sermon on Central College delivered by the pastor. The observance of this week has become an integral part of the program of the Church in Missouri and is always held during the Thanksgiving season. Last year

* President Central College, Fayette, Mo.

a worthy offering was given by the Methodists of the state. Indications are that the offering this year will equal or exceed that of last year.

The retreats were held at the following places: St. John's Church, St. Louis; Shelbina; Fourth Street Church, Moberly; Richmond; Melrose Church, Kansas City; Francis Street Church, St. Joseph; Sedalia; Nevada; Joplin; Poplar Bluff; and Farmington, in the order named.

Other ministers and laymen who appeared on one or more of the programs were Loy Jones, Shelbina; Dr. J. D. Randolph, Richmond; Judge A. W. Walker, Fayette; J. W. Head, Palmyra; Dr. W. D. Baskett, Central College; Rev. W. P. Wynn, Chillicothe; Rev. Ernest Jones, Hannibal; Judge Ben Shotwell, Richmond; Rev. Clell C. Gray, Polo; Dr. Charles W. Webdell, St. Louis; Rev. J. L. Taylor, Fayette; Dr. W. C. Scarritt, Kansas City; Rev. W. H. Mansfield, Kansas City; Rev. V. O. White, St. Joseph; Dr. J. B. Swinney, Sedalia; Rev. J. E. McDonald, Marshall; Hon. L. P. Embury, California; Rev. H. U. Campbell, Nevada; Rev. J. E. Alexander, Joplin; Mrs. E. D. Lewis, Springfield; Rev. J. N. Broadhead, Poplar Bluff; Mr. T. H. Vinyard, Poplar Bluff; Rev. R. H. Kleiser, Cape Girardeau; Mrs. Elmer Peck, Malden; Rev. H. C. Hoy, Farmington; Rev. J. D. Tussey, St. Louis; Judge Dinmitt Hoffman, Sedalia; Dean W. E. Deneke, Flat River; Dr. John L. Caskey, St. Louis; Dr. W. L. Scarborough, Hannibal; Rev. Raymond Kimbrell, Kansas City; Rev. P. O. Whittle, Clinton; Rev. R. S. Tomlin, Cowgill; Dr. R. C. Holliday, Mexico; Rev. H. T. Payne, St. Joseph; Dr. Z. M. Williams, Webb City; Rev. R. H. Dougherty, Cape

Girardeau; and H. P. Crowe, Desloges.

Mississippi Survey and Reorganization

EARLY in 1932 a Joint Commission representing the two annual conferences in Mississippi projected a thorough study of the pressing college problems in that state. Dr. B. Warren Brown, of Chicago, a well-known specialist in the field of college surveys, was engaged to lead in the study, and the Department of Schools and Colleges of the General Board of Christian Education co-operated in the survey which he conducted by furnishing the services of a staff member as an assistant.

Prompt and definite action followed the completion of the study and the presentation of Dr. Brown's recommendations, and the opening of the following school year was marked by the setting in motion of the Millsaps College system. In this unified administrative organization of the Methodist colleges in Mississippi Grenada College, at Grenada, formerly a senior college for women, took rank as a junior college. Whitworth College, a school of similar status, at Brookhaven, is another member institution, and the system is appropriately headed by Millsaps College, a senior coeducational institution at Jackson.

Reports are that the educational service of Methodism in that area has been greatly strengthened by the reorganization and that under the new arrangement rapid progress is being made toward the solution of some very real problems.

Have you read "The End of the College Racket," by Ralph Cooper Hutchinson, in the Christian Century of December 20, 1933?

Changes in the Educational Institutions of the Western North Carolina Conference

JOHN W. SHACKFORD *

AT the request of the Board of Christian Education of the Western North Carolina Conference, Mr. Boyd M. McKeown made a survey of the educational institutions of the conference in the autumn of 1932. In the light of the facts revealed by the survey, and in view of the whole situation, the conference, at its session in 1932, adopted the recommendations of its Board of Christian Education, which embraced two major provisions: The merging of Weaver and Rutherford Colleges in a new coeducational junior college, with a new name and a new charter, and the merging of Davenport College with Greensboro College, at Greensboro. A commission of seven was appointed with full power to carry out these provisions.

The Commission found itself confronting a most complex and difficult task. Nevertheless, it went forward, as far as it was possible to go during the year, and made its report at the recent session of the conference which met in Charlotte. The following is a summary of the major items of that report:

1. The location of the new coeducational junior college at Brevard, N. C. This was made possible through the generous gift by the Woman's Missionary Council of the properties of Brevard Institute.

2. The submission of a charter and a board of trustees for Brevard College.

3. A plan for the immediate merging of Weaver College in the new Brevard College, to become effective with the close of the present college year; and for temporary delay in the merging of Rutherford College, pending some settlement of the financial obligations of that institution.

4. The projection of Brevard College as a *self-help* institution, in which provision is to be made for the participation of students in such phases of farming and industry as may be practicable and educationally desirable.

5. A plan for the merging during the coming year of Davenport and Greensboro Colleges in a senior college for women at Greensboro, to be known as Greensboro-Davenport College.

6. The submission of a charter and board of trustees for Greensboro-Davenport College.

These recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the conference without dissent.

For unavoidable reasons
Volume XXIII, Number 6, of
the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MAGAZINE was not issued in
November, 1933.

* Secretary of Methodist Educational Commission of North Carolina.

We defend religion too much. Vital religion, like good music, needs not defense but rendition.—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Texas Commission Makes Progress

L. U. SPELLMAN *

FOR a number of years there has been a growing conviction among the Methodist people of Texas that if our Church Schools are to be safeguarded and perpetuated we must adopt some wise and uniform plan of operation and control. This was the mind of the bishops in charge of the conferences in Texas and New Mexico when, in February, 1928, they called an educational mass meeting to assemble in Dallas for the purpose of studying and discussing the whole educational situation in this area. Out of this meeting there came an Educational Commission of fourteen men, including Bishop John M. Moore, who was president, and Bishop Sam R. Hay, vice-president. Meeting with this group were the presidents of the Conference Boards of Education and the presidents of the Methodist schools in the state. To this Commission was referred a number of matters, including the question of the correlation of our schools, consolidation or elimination of existing institutions, unifying assessments for the schools, campaigns for new funds, etc. That fall the annual conferences indorsed the movement, and the Commission had one or two meetings in the course of the next year, but nothing definite was done and no meetings were held later than December, 1929.

In the meantime competition and overlapping has continued and debts have constantly increased. In the fall of 1932 the five conferences of the state again faced this issue and set up a Joint Commission on Methodist Educational Work in Texas, charged with making a study of the situation and instructed to work out some sort of unified educational sys-

tem for the state and some plan for financing the same, these recommendations to be reported back to the conferences in the fall of 1933. This Commission of twenty men, two preachers and two laymen from each conference, with Dr. C. M. Montgomery, of Austin, as chairman, went to work with a will. By means of a detailed questionnaire, personal visitation, and an excellent survey of our schools, made by the General Board of Christian Education at Nashville with Mr. Boyd M. McKeown in charge, a mass of information concerning our colleges was assembled. On the basis of these facts and after many meetings of the Commission and its executive committee, a plan of procedure was drawn. This plan, which was incorporated into a report to the annual conferences, was presented under three main heads, as follows:

I. SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

S. M. U. was recognized as our general connectional university in the Southwest and was pledged our continued support.

II. DISPOSITION OF OTHER SCHOOLS

The plan proposed the closing of three small colleges — Kidd-Key, Wesley, and Weatherford. With S. M. U. occupying the northern section of the state, it was recommended that we continue Lon Morris in the eastern area, McMurry in the west, and Westmoorland in the south. The other two schools, Texas Woman's College and Southwestern University, both in the central area, were placed on a probationary status, their continuation to be decided on their ability to meet certain indebtedness within a reasonable length of time. In case

* Secretary of Joint Commission on Methodist Education in Texas.

this is not done, they may be merged with other institutions or otherwise disposed of. In the case of Southwestern, which dates back to the origin of college work in Texas, the suggestion is made that it be moved to San Antonio, merged with Westmoorland College, and continue its work and history under the name, Southwestern University.

III. SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS

The schools remaining after the above provisions have been put into effect are to be incorporated into a system of schools, jointly owned, operated, and controlled by the five annual conferences of Texas, participating on an equal basis. The system will be administered by a Joint Board of Trustees, this board taking the place of the eight separate boards now existing. In addition to regular duties this board is charged with the responsibility of closing out the schools that cannot continue, paying remaining debts out of debt budget formed by pooling the educational appropriations of the five conferences, and with investing and safeguarding the endowment funds of the remaining units of the system through a carefully selected finance and investment committee. It is provided that each institution of the system shall retain its own endowments and funds and that in case of mortgage or bonded indebtedness against any institution, the property of that institution alone shall continue to stand as security till the debts are paid.

It was the belief of the Joint Commission that if this plan were adopted it would give us a system of schools strategically located, jointly administered, and with adequate provision for paying debts and carrying on operations.

The report of the Commission, incorporating the scheme as outlined

above, was presented to the five annual conferences in their meetings in October and November, 1933. Each conference either "received" the report, adopted it, or adopted it with amendments. In addition to this each conference adopted outright a joint recommendation creating a new commission of thirty members, with plenary powers, into whose hands this report and kindred papers are to be placed.

This new Commission met on December 12 for organization, naming Dr. C. A. Spragins, of Denton, chairman, and Dr. C. Q. Smith, of Cisco, secretary. With the emergency of our schools pressing hard, with general and almost unanimous opinion that something must be done, and with a commission fully authorized with plenary powers, it is our conviction that we are definitely on the way to the settlement of an ancient and difficult problem.

Anent College Day

IN the course of a discussion on the issue of abolishing College Day at the recent meeting of the Educational Council, President J. H. Reynolds of Hendrix College warned the group and the Church of the big dangers involved in such a step—dangers to the Church, as well as to the colleges. He reminded them that College Day, or its equivalent, is the one official approach of the colleges to the local church, an approach for which the colleges had to fight for years, and its abolition, he said, may prove to be another potent force toward the death of the Church college.

In the states of the Middle West the strong tendency toward state education has developed a current of thought in the churches themselves to the effect that there is no longer need of a Church college and

that we should leave to the state the entire field of higher education. This sentiment is beginning to develop in the Southwest. If our Church colleges die, it will largely be because they have never yet had an opportunity of getting down to the local church and of developing a strong conviction among our people, touching the values and services of the college. College Day is a golden thread that, properly used, will serve in developing a strong spiritual tie between local congregations on the one hand and the college on the other. If it has not been effective, it is the fault of the Church and of the colleges, and the thing to do is for both the colleges and the Church to make it effective.

Georgia Conferences Continue Commission

THAT Georgia Methodism with its eight colleges is facing some serious and difficult educational problems is easily understood. The gravity of these problems, however, has long been keenly appreciated by Georgia leaders themselves, and the Methodists in that state were among the first in the present quadrennium to set up a joint commission to study their educational field and to seek a way out of their difficulties. The commission thus created was active throughout the year 1932, and in the spring of that year it carried through, with the co-operation of the Department of Schools and Colleges, a survey of the various Methodist schools of the state. That fall a report of progress was made to the Conferences and the commission was continued. Numerous things, however, conspired to block further achievement, and the year 1933 slipped by with but few apparent results. In the face of such conditions a very natural thing would

have been for the 1933 Conferences to discharge the commission and to let the whole matter drop. Unfortunately that has been the course affairs have taken all too often in various similar situations. Georgia Methodism is to be commended, however, in that the Conferences of the past fall again continued the commission and speeches from the floor reflected the increasing need for action looking definitely toward the solution of their problems.

A renewed interest is reported in the work of the commission, and various leaders feel that Georgia Methodism's problems of duplication, overlapping, and maintenance will eventually be solved more or less along the lines being studied by the commission.

AN OLD METHODIST HYMNAL, property of Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.), used more than 100 years ago in camp meetings, was loaned by the institution recently to the Methodist Hymn Book Commission to assist in the revision now under way. The book, described by its publishers as "A collection of the most admired hymns and spiritual songs with the choruses affixed as usually sung at camp meetings, to which is prefixed a concise account of the rise of camp meetings and some observations relative to the manner of conducting them," was given to S. M. U. by Mrs. Sarah Hester, of San Angelo, Tex.

* * *

FORTY-FIVE MEMBERS, or 33 per cent, of the instructional staff of Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.) hold the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent. Sixty-seven per cent of the faculty have advanced degrees conferred for graduate work and research done in twenty-nine universities of the United States and Europe.

Commission Studies College Problems in Alabama

T. H. NAPIER *

THE two conferences of Alabama Methodism passed resolutions at the 1932 sessions authorizing their Boards of Christian Education to co-operate in providing for a survey of Methodist education in the state during the next year and in making recommendations looking toward a more effective and more unified Methodist college program within the state. A Joint Commission was appointed, with Zebulon Judd, E. G. Mackay, and S. M. Baker representing the Alabama Conference, and Claude Orear, M. C. Huntley, and T. H. Napier representing the North Alabama Conference.

At the request of the Commission, the Department of Schools and Colleges of the General Board of Christian Education agreed to co-operate with the Commission in preparing the survey report by furnishing a specialist in the field in the person of Mr. Boyd M. McKeown, of the Division of Promotion. The Joint Commission met in Birmingham on Friday, December 30, 1932, organized, and adopted a plan of procedure. The purpose of the survey was to be primarily fact-finding and was designed to help define the educational problems confronting Alabama Methodism.

Mr. McKeown came to Alabama immediately after the organization of the Joint Commission, visited the various institutions, compiled the data, and prepared the survey report, which was officially presented to the Commission at a meeting held in Montgomery on Friday, February 24, 1933. Dr. W. M. Alexander, Secretary, Department of Schools and Colleges of the General Board

of Christian Education, was present and assisted Mr. McKeown in its presentation.

The Commission held a number of meetings during the year, prepared a preliminary report, and presented it to the Conference Boards of Christian Education at their meetings in November of 1933. The report was received, and the Commission was continued for another year in the hope that a final report may be ready when the conferences meet in 1934.

HONOR FOR CENTENARY FACULTY MEMBER

CORING an honor for Centenary College (Shreveport, La.), comes the announcement that Dr. I. Maizlish, head of the physics department, well known for his astronomical research, has been asked by certain Iowa professors to co-operate with them in a new scientific survey, to be known as the World-Wide Meteor Program. The plan calls for an intricate report through careful observation and calculations of the number of meteor showers that will take place during the next two years.

The program is being sponsored in connection with the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE (Young Harris, Ga.) approaches the close of its fall term with every room in the dormitories filled.

* * *

GREENSBORO COLLEGE (Greensboro, N. C.) is off to a good start in its eighty-seventh scholastic year with practically all of its dormitory space taken.

* Chairman of the Joint Commission on Methodist Schools in Alabama.

THE DIVISION OF
The Wesley Foundation
HARVEY C. BROWN

The State-Wide Methodist Conference Meets a Need

OUR Church is seriously attempting to study carefully and scientifically the needs of a significant group of its constituency. I refer to our college student membership.

We are entering the field of investigation to determine whether or not a satisfactory transition is being made from home and community surroundings to a more specialized environment on the college campus; to find the college student's place in the local church and to encourage a definite and vital relationship to its program; to recognize that, like other young people, students have certain basic interests and needs, however, keeping in mind that there are certain factors in the life of the college student which tend to separate him from the world beyond the campus; and to provide opportunities for personal and group expression through the Church.

With the need of an adequate expressional life in view, the Division of Wesley Foundation has provided as one means the State-Wide Methodist Student Conference.

These student conferences are fitting into our total campus-church program in an admirable way. We have projected our state-wide conferences this scholastic year with the following aims clearly before us: (1) inspiration and fellowship; (2) counsel in students' religious problems; (3) creating and promoting loyalties to organized Christianity as expressed in our local churches; (4) giving student leaders some practical help in organizing their religious work around their local churches in their college communi-

ties. So successful has the emphasis been that many expressions of appreciation have come from students and campus leaders with regard to the continuation and expansion of these programs.

The young people themselves—as adolescents and future adults—are our primary concern. While we have been interested in organizations, methods, and materials in these conferences, we have been chiefly concerned in making possible the richest and fullest human experience—an experience which has that abundance and reality of which Jesus spoke. Our programs may, therefore, be said to be “young people centered.” But the young people are never to be thought of as solitary beings; religious educational procedure must always take cognizance of the fact that we are to deal with growing persons in the totality of their relationships, human and divine.

From another angle, we may say, our student programs are “church-centered,” but only in the sense that the Church is recognized to be the agency (next to the home) which must bear the primary responsibility for the religious education of college youth. Mindful of the character-building processes fostered by national student organizations, Federated Student Movements, and by community agencies, some of which have a semi-religious character, we maintain that the Church through its regularly constituted educational agencies (colleges and local churches) must initiate and develop a comprehensive program of religious training.

The general theme of the confer-

Christian Education Magazine

ences has been, "Religion and the Well-Integrated Life." This subject has opened up some interesting areas for discussion. In all our conferences the spirit of worship set the quality of the atmosphere, and all student problems were approached in the attitude of reverent truth-seeking.

Oklahoma had a State-Wide Conference for the first time at Oklahoma City. In Alabama at Montgomery, Arkansas at Russellville, Kentucky at Columbia, Georgia at Macon, Florida at Lakeland, the second annual student conferences were held. Mississippi had her sixth annual conference at Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland. The state of Texas promotes three conferences each year. Two have been held, at Huntsville and Canyon, with one in Dallas to be held in late winter or early spring. Other spring conferences are scheduled in South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

In every instance student groups have voted to project these conferences more vigorously the coming year. Who can prophesy what the significance and proportions of the Methodist Student Movement will be within a decade?

ADVOCATE HONORS DUKE AND DUKE FOOTBALL TEAM

IN honor of Duke University Day (December 12) the *North Carolina Christian Advocate* editorializes Duke's 1933 football team and prints a picture of the championship football squad taken near the Capitol in Washington, D. C., before the Duke-Maryland game, and a panoramic view of the throng attending the Duke-Carolina game, a contest which was fine in genuine sportsmanship displayed by both sides and witnessed by the largest

crowd of the year. Honor guests for the day were five members of old Trinity's famous grid team of '91, including Dr. A. W. Plyler, *Advocate* editor. The past football season for Duke has been characterized by nine straight wins, with one defeat, a record which honors the athletic program of the institution and rejoices its alumni. Dr. Plyler, in permitting the *Advocate* to join with other celebrations of Duke University Day, says: "We are this one time for red-blooded youth, assured that every boy would rather go to a ball game than to a prayer meeting. This does not argue, however, that the boy should not go to prayer meeting or that the saint should not at times be found on the field under the open heavens."

* * *

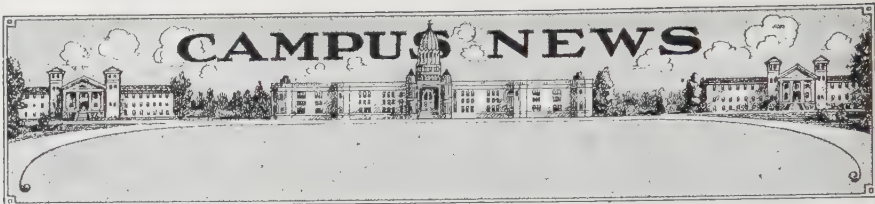
"We believe that Christian Education is the integrating of personality by Christ-like ideals and loyalties, and that no ethical culture system of character education can furnish motivation as effective as this. . . ."

"Character education, unsupported by religion, has a superficial foundation." Without the motive power of religious loyalty, ideals lack dynamic and often fail."—G. Walter Fiske in "*Studies in Religious Education*" (Cokesbury).

* * *

According to authority which is accepted as reliable, three-fourths of the colleges of our country are directly under control of religious bodies. That is, they are church schools. In these, approximately one-half of our college students are enrolled. This gives the church school a dignity and significance that cannot be ignored. The person who is inclined to sneer at the school under church control, or to minimize its importance, thereby exposes his ignorance.

The church school has but one thing to fear, regardless of the growth and the ever-increasing power of secular, and particularly of state, schools. That is the loss of its distinctive character.—*From the Religious Telescope, February 11, 1933.*



QUALITY EDUCATION HENDRIX IDEAL

DISCLAIMING any desire to achieve notoriety as a "cheap" school, Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.) has announced its platform on tuition costs as follows:

"The ideal of Hendrix is to make her diploma, like a United States bond, stand for the ultimate in soundness and integrity. She has an efficient and economical business administration which has reduced expenses to the minimum consistent with the high standards she demands of herself. Price-slashing has never been the policy of Hendrix. Slashing prices would mean slashing quality, and that would mean forfeiting the confidence, good will, and recognition of the many educational agencies which have made her their friend. . . . Hendrix bids for no particular economic class. She has some students from wealthy homes and keeps them satisfied. She has some of the poorest, and they hold on as if their lives were in it. With what work and small loans Hendrix can give them, financially handicapped students carry on, and are as welcome as the children of luxury. Hendrix students soon learn that an educated person is modest and simple and human in taste and manners. Hendrix is open to all; her students come alike from poor, middle-class, and well-to-do homes. All are equally well satisfied with the genuinely democratic environment which they find. Ask a Hendrix student or alumnus what college he comes from, and see how

gladly he tells you. For a student to know that his college ranks with the best affects his whole outlook in life. It frees him from an apologetic or defensive state of mind. It gives him confidence and lifts his ideals. It is significant that Hendrix graduates twenty per cent of her enrolment—twice as many as the national average. Quality education does not cost—it pays. It pays to get the best."

* * *

PAINE COLLEGE HONORED BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

PAINE COLLEGE, an A-grade college for Negroes (Augusta, Ga.), supported by white and colored Methodists of the South, has been signally honored by the Association of American Colleges in being listed on the Honor Roll of institutions who have weathered the several years of the depression without incurring a deficit or reducing expenses.

In reply to a request from Dr. Robert L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association, President E. C. Peters attributed this enviable record to three major causes, namely: Little or no reduction in the appropriations made to the institution by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, extra care on the part of the administration in the matter of budget expenditures, with revision downward; and a well-organized and carefully followed plan in the matter of collection of tuition and fees. To these were added the co-operation of the faculty, students, and friends of the college.

Newsy Odds and Ends

MAUD M. TURPIN

ONE OF THE LARGEST GROUPS of Millsaps students in recent years stood the medical aptitude tests of the American Medical Association at Jackson, Miss., when fifteen pre-medical students took the examination that is required of all entrants to medical schools in the country. The tests, prepared by the medical association, covered a wide field of chemical and physiological data.

* * *

THE NEW YORK CLUB of Birmingham-Southern has organized an alumni chapter with Dr. Robert M. Lester, '08, assistant to the president of the Carnegie Corporation, as chairman, and Miss Teresa Drumheller, '29, of the staff of the American College Association, as secretary.

* * *

TEN STATES ARE REPRESENTED in the freshman class of Centenary College (Shreveport, La.), namely, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, California, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

* * *

IN THE INTEREST of Paine College for Negroes (Augusta, Ga.), a co-operative educational project of white and colored Methodists in the South, a Paine College Jubilee program was to be held in every Southern Methodist congregation, fostered by the conference Paine College Jubilee Commission.

* * *

THE CLOSE OF THE FALL SEMESTER at Columbia College (Columbia, S. C.) finds three enrolment

records broken, for the total enrolment of 323 is the largest in the history of the institution; the '34 graduating class is the largest; and the freshman class exceeds any former year.

* * *

THE GLEE CLUB of Emory University, famed the world over as the "South's Sweetest Singers," sang Negro spirituals before President Roosevelt and 300 government officials and guests at the presentation dinner given in Warm Springs, Ga.

* * *

SIXTY-SIX STUDENTS of the Duke University (Durham, N. C.) School of Religion served as assistant pastors in rural Methodist charges for ten weeks during the past summer, a project made possible by the Duke Endowment. Their work took them to every part of North Carolina and in addition to relieving many ministers who had from five to seven churches on their circuits it afforded valuable experience for the students who are to enter the ministry or work of religious education.

* * *

MATTIE EMILY MALONE, Birmingham-Southern alumna, holds a responsible position in the Chemistry Department of the Ensley Works, the first woman ever to achieve such distinction.

* * *

SOUTHERN COLLEGE (Lakeland, Fla.) offers Saturday classes for teachers who can attend only one day a week.

Extracts from Radio Address by
Secretary of Interior Hon.
Harold L. Ickes, on
Education as a Na-
tional Asset

THERE never was a time in the history of America when education was so vital to us as a nation and so essential to us as citizens. Yet strangely enough the friends of education are finding it necessary to go through the land in order to educate the people on the importance of education. Perhaps we have taken our education too much for granted. Like air and light and water, we have come to assume that it is a natural element; that it will always be with us; that it was ours when we were children for the taking, and that it will be theirs for our children in their turn for the taking.

* * *

The intelligence of a nation is the sum of the intelligences of all of its citizens. Intelligence is the product of education and education is the greatest national asset that we have. No nation in these times can hope to survive, to say nothing of progressing in the arts and the sciences, in commerce, in trade, or in industry, unless it is composed of a well-educated citizenry. Least of all can a democracy, depending, as it must depend, upon an informed public opinion for the selection of its leaders and the framing of its laws hope long to endure unless it consists of a highly and universally educated electorate. The individual American must be educated not only that he may be able to enjoy a happier and fuller life; he must be educated in order that, in co-operation with other educated Americans, he may do his part toward sustaining and upbuilding an intelligent and beneficent and capable government.

Annual Meeting of College
Section of Educational
Council

(Continued from page 8)

Pierce Cline, of Centenary College (Shreveport, La.), who led the discussion; Dr. Comer M. Woodward, dean of men, Emory University, "The Promotion and Guidance of Social Life on the Campus"; and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, dean of women, Alabama College (Montevallo, Ala.), discussion leader.

The College Section organized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers:

President, Dr. Walter D. Agnew, President Woman's College of Alabama (Montgomery, Ala.); vice-president, Dr. J. W. Hunt, president McMurry College (Abilene, Tex.); secretary-treasurer, re-elected, Mr. Boyd M. McKeown, Secretary of Promotion, General Board of Christian Education (Nashville, Tenn.).

Associate Council Junior College Workers: President, Dr. W. M. Bratton, president Reinhardt College (Waleska, Ga.); secretary, Dr. Sinclair Daniel, president Martin College (Pulaski, Tenn.).

Dr. Lavens Thomas II, vice-president of the College Section, '33, was elected president of the Local Church Section, with Miss Elizabeth Jarrett, Richmond, Va., and the Rev. M. Leo Rippey, Director of Adult Work, General Board of Christian Education (Nashville, Tenn.), vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

A STRONG WESLEY FOUNDATION at Winthrop College (Rock Hill, S. C., publicly controlled) numbers 349 Methodist students and forms a strong link between the students and the local church.

Pointed Paragraphs

We must not only train scientists and technicians, but also be sure that these scientists and technicians realize the social implications of their callings and appreciate the personal obligations to society of the man and woman of expert knowledge.—*John K. Norton, Chairman, Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education.*

* * *

"The greatest and most vital power in influencing life is *personality*. It is greater than law, instruction, or example. Indeed, all three have their chief value because of the personality which lies behind them, of which they are manifestations."—*World Call.*

* * *

We can postpone the building of a road, a bridge, or a building, and catch up on such delayed construction later on. We cannot put educational opportunity in cold storage for the duration of the depression and catch up on it later on. For the children who are denied adequate educational opportunity now, it is lost forever. And we shall stand convicted of having balanced our budgets with the starved lives and frustrated careers of our sons and daughters.—*Glenn Frank.*

* * *

In times like these, invest in boys and girls. Men talk about buying stock at the bottom. When you invest in a boy or girl, you are always buying at the bottom. You are sure that the youngster is going up, and there is no telling how far. I invite every man and woman in America to take a flyer in Childhood Preferred. I predict a great future for this security. It has investment merit combined with the most exciting speculative possibilities. You are sure to get a man or a woman; you may get a great man or a great woman.—*Bruce Barton, in the Oklahoma Teacher, December, 1932.*

* * *

It is for this reason that the University of Texas carries upon the inside cover page of all its publications this quotation from the inaugural address of President Lamar of the Republic of Texas: "Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security which freemen desire."—*The Intercollegian, October.*

* * *

Our modern democracy is not so much interested in what academic honors men wear. With all the problems before us in

the development of a higher type of American culture, the thing that matters most is the presence in educated people of a dominant Christian education backed by a purpose to do and be the thing that a rectified judgment counts of highest value.—"*Moral Obligation of Educated Men*," by William Chalmers Covert, in *Christian Education, June, 1933.*

* * *

The problem of church and school is to so teach that sharing shall take the place of selfish hoarding.—*From address by S. Orestes Bond to West Virginia Annual State Ministers Conference, Christian Education, June, 1933.*

* * *

All the Moderators of our General Assembly for the past twenty years with two exceptions have been graduates of our Church colleges.

Eight of the nine Executive Secretaries of our Church Boards are graduates of our own colleges.

More than seventy-five per cent of our pastors and ordained missionaries are graduates of our own colleges.

Seventy-nine per cent of the students attending Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary last year are graduates of our own colleges.—*The United Presbyterian, October, 1933.*

* * *

This I call tragedy, that one man should die ignorant who had the capacity for knowledge.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

* * *

In religion man strains at one of his limits. Science is fundamentally descriptive, religion supreme interpretation.—*Sir J. Arthur Thompson.*

* * *

I can conceive of no adequate remedy for the evils which beset society, except through the influences of religion. There is no form of education which will not fail. There is no form of government which will not fail. There is no form of reward which will not fail. We do not need more national development; we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power; we need more spiritual power. We do not need more knowledge; we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen; we need more of the things that are unseen.—*Page 3, Christian Education, October, 1933.*

